FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HAMBURG MAYOR ENDS VISIT TO CSSR, SEEN OFF BY BLAZEK

LD151630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hans-Ulrich Klose, chairman of the Senat and first mayor of the city of Hamburg, today concluded his 3-day visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Vladimir Blazek, minister of transport.

HOFFMANN MEETS FINNISH PRIME MINISTER KOIVISTO

LD160109 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki--An official delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, was received here on Wednesday by Finnish Premier Mauno Koivisto.

The delegation arrived here on Tuesday at the invitation of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK). The Czechoslovak trade unionists were also received on Wednesday at the headquarters of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, which is the strongest party in the present government coalition.

The delegation also started official talks with SAK representatives, (?led by) its president, Pekka Oivio. They exchanged information on the present activity of trade unions in their countries and appreciated the results of cooperation developed under an agreement of 1976. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding bilateral relations and some new forms of cooperation between the two trade union organizations.

STROUGAL, JAKES ON WORKING VISIT IN CENTRAL BOHEMIA

LD151400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, today arrived in the Central Bohemian Region for a working visit. In the Kolin and Pribram they will acquaint themselves with the progress of harvest work.

Tour of Harvesting Areas

LD151546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, are familiarizing themselves today with the progress of the harvest in the Central Bohemian Regions of Kolin and Pribram. In the regions, harvest work is progressing in all areas and the comprehensive, flow-method of harvesting is proving successful. Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Milos Jakes first visited cooperators at Becvary in the region of Kolin who have already fulfilled their grain deliveries to state stocks. At the Drahobudice Farm, the two representatives looked over a Soviet post-harvest line for the drying and cleansing of grain. They also saw a group operation of combines in a wheat field at the Korenice Farm and, in the course of a conversation with combine drivers and their assistants they paid tribute to efforts to conclude the harvest of grain in the shortest possible time, with minimal losses, and immediately afterwards to finish post-harvest work.

ADN REPORTS ANDREW YOUNG'S RESIGNATION

LD160900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0726 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington--The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations in New York, Andrew Young, resigned from his post on Wednesday. The diplomat announced his decision to the press in Washington immediately after several hours of talks at the White House and the State Department. During the past few days Young had come under sharp attacks from pro-Israeli circles in the United States because he held an unofficial meeting with the PLO's permanent observer at the United Nations, Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi.

FISCHER MEETS WITH USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ZEMSKOV

LD160936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor N. Zemskov for a conversation. They discussed the deepening of bilateral relations and current international problems. The exchange took place in a friendly atmosphere and was marked by a complete concurrence of views. Soviet Ambassador P.A. Abrasimov took part in the conversation.

Igor N. Zemskov visited Berlin for consultations at the invitation of GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

ENVOY PRESENTS AID GOODS TO CONGO PRESIDENT

LD160119 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, (ADN correspondent)--GDR Ambassador Werner Dordan handed over a solidarity consignment to the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo in Brazzaville on the eve of the Congolese National Day. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor (PCT), president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers. President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso expressed his gratitude for the solidarity gift and conveyed his best greetings to Erich Honecker. He paid tribute to the solidarity goods as a contribution to securing the Congolese people's revolutionary gains and a token and confirmation of the traditional relations of anti-imperialist solidarity between both parties, states and peoples.

'SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENT' ARRIVES IN LUSAKA FOR ZAPU

LD160934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2121 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka--A GDR solidarity consignment arrived in Lusaka today on a special flight of the GDR's Interflug Airline. GDR Ambassador Horst Koehler handed over to Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] Vice President Chinamano the consignment of clothing, medical equipment and medicines, financed from donations by the public and the FDGB and intended for ZAPU. Chinamano thanked the SED and the people of the GDR for their internationalist solidarity and described it as renewed evidence of the constant support given to the liberation struggle by the GDR's leaders and people.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BURTICA MEETS WITH USSR'S PATOLICHEV

AU151838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 15 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 15/8/1979--Now in Moscow, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview on Wednesday with N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union.

In a working and friendly atmosphere they analyzed the possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Soviet economic and commercial exchanges.

BANC, MARIN MEET VISITING CHINESE CP OFFICIALS

AU151837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 15 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/8/1979--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and Vasile Marin, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received on August 15 the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China led by Liao Zhigao, member of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, and Mao Zhiyong, member of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee, that paid a visit of friendship to Romania over July 16-August 15 at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Cordial greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Hua Guofeng.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the mutual wish was expressed to further work for the development of manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU, AL-ASAD OPEN BANIYAS REFINERY 15 AUGUST

AU151715 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The official friendly visit to Syria by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, continues. Today, 15 August 1979, will be put down in golden letters in the chronicle of relations of friendship and cooperation which have been established and are continuously developing between Romania and Syria, between the peoples of the two countries.

Today Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Anisse al-Asad opened, during an impressive festivity, the refinery in Baniyas--a result of Romanian-Syrian lasting cooperation and a symbol of friendship and of the creative energy of the two peoples, of their desire to build a free, happy and ever more prosperous life.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT ON CONGO ANNIVERSARY

AU160936 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Congratulatory telegram from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Congolese President Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso on Congo's national anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], president of the People's Republic of Congo, head of state, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On the independence anniversary of the People's Republic of Congo, I take great pleasure in conveying to you, to the PCT and to the friendly Congolese people warm congratulations and best wishes for new successes in building a new, free, independent and prosperous life in your country, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and on my own behalf.

I take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the good Romanian-Congolese relations in political, economic, technical and education areas, and with the fruitful cooperation developed between our states in the domain of international relations.

I am convinced that our parties and countries will further endeavor to consolidate and to raise to an ever higher level the relations of close friendship, solidarity and many-faceted cooperation established between them, for the benefit of the Romanian and Congolese peoples and in the interests of the free and independent assertion of all the nations, for the triumph of the ideals of peace and social progress, and of establishing a new world economic order.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

'GROUP OF 77' MEMBERS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST FOR MINISTERIAL MEETING

AU151704 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Representatives from countries belonging to the "Group of 77" arrived in Bucharest today to attend the ministerial meeting of the heads of delegations which will participate in the UN Conference for Science and Technology in Vienna.

The participants in the meeting, which will start tomorrow and last a couple of days, will examine the position of the developing countries toward the problems included in the agenda of the conference scheduled to be held in the Austrian capital.

Today a preparatory meeting at ambassador and deputy head of delegation level took place which defined the agenda of the Bucharest meeting. The foreign delegations, led by the ministers of science and technology, also visited scientific institutions inquiring about the problems of our science and technology seen from the point of view of our socioeconomic development and of Romania's future plans.

TITO INTERVIEWED ON NONALINED MOVEMENT, UPCOMING SUMMIT

LD151820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, August 15 (TANJUG)--President Tito yesterday received director of the daily BORBA Dr Ivan Lovric and the paper's editor-in-chief Marko Lolic, and answered a number of questions relating to the activity of the movement of non-alignment and preparations for the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries in Havana. Following is the text of the interview:

Question: Comrade President, how do you, as a founder of, and one of the most active participants in the movement of non-alignment, view the road covered and assess further development of the policy and movement of non-alignment?

Answer: In order to look ahead, it is sometimes indeed necessary to turn back and see the road we have covered, the progress we have made and the tasks which lie ahead. It is above all necessary to recall the years right after the war, the time when the cold war was beginning to blaze up and when some great powers sought in different ways, but primarily by means of force, to expand their spheres of influence and establish their domination worldwide. The nations and countries which had just emerged from national-liberation revolutions, as was the case with Yugoslavia, and those which had only embarked on the road to independence--and which were later to assemble at their historic meeting in Bandung--were imbued with the deep aspiration for pursuing a policy of independence and equality best suited to both their own national interests, and those of the international community. Accordingly, it was then that an alternative to the bloc policies emerged in the form of the irrepressible aspiration of nations to preserve their freedom and independence, and to themselves chart the course of their internal development and be the masters of their destiny.

Naturally, in order to enable a successful defence of our fundamental legitimate rights and our influence on world trends, it was necessary to work on uniting these efforts of ours. And as Nehru, 'Abd an-Nasir and I--as well as Sukarno, Nkrumah and others who later joined us--despite all the differences were of one mind and aspired for the same. We approached actions without delay for creating the movement of non-alignment. This was how our meeting on Brioni took place in 1956, to be followed by another in New York and, shortly afterwards, by the first conference on non-aligned countries in Belgrade. Documents of this conference are the source of lasting inspiration and vision. They define the principles and goals of the policy and movement of non-alignment as an independent, non-bloc and global factor in international relations. Each subsequent summit conference, irrespective of the international conditions it was held in and the matters it gave priority to, reasserted and further developed this orientation and course.

Without such an orientation and consistent implementation of the principles adopted, the movement and policy of non-alignment would betray their own essence. This would lead to many dangers. Hence the enormous responsibility of non-aligned countries for remaining faithful to the policy which has become an objective necessity for the whole world, not themselves alone. These values have been undeniably confirmed over the past two decades.

Today we can freely say that the permanent expansion of the movement and its development into a major factor of international relations, as well as everything the movement of non-alignment has done for the present-day world to look much different from what it looked a quarter-century ago, is most closely interrelated precisely with its independent and democratic activity.

Had it not been for this major influence of the movement, the division of the world would have been even deeper, the independence and freedom of nations more limited, and the threat of a worldwide conflict incomparably greater.

Question: May we ask you, Comrade President, what in this context do you expect of the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries in Havana?

Answer: I expect the sixth conference in Havana to be--like all the previous conferences--a conference of continuity, but also one of new actions. Each conference of the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries so far perceived the specific problems it encountered at the time of its holding and determined the ways of dealing with them. They all confirmed the irresistibility of the advance of the movement of non-alignment in the struggle for new political and economic relationships in the world.

Consequently, the sixth conference will give fresh encouragements to the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and all forms of domination, struggle for new democratic and more equitable relationships in the world, for the new international economic order. It will be, then, along the lines of the overall effort to eliminate all sources of tension, suppress the foci of crisis, deepen the processes of detente, and strengthen security and peace in the world.

In particular the conference should mark further affirmation of the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment and reinforce the independent and non-bloc role of the movement in international relations. It should further advance democratic relations and develop the democratic spirit of the movement, of course, it will also have to turn to the question of conflicts and disputes which weaken the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries and diminish their capacity for action.

In other words, the sixth conference is to define the immediate tasks of the movement of non-alignment at the present stage of the struggle for new international political and economic relations and point the ways of their fulfillment.

Question: How do you assess the world situation in its entirety and how does it reflect on the movement of non-alignment?

Answer: We live in complex conditions characterized by a dynamic but contradictory development of international relations. We are witnessing major positive achievements, such as the liberation of millions-strong masses of people from colonial slavery, the commitment of a growing number of countries to socialist development, the development of the movement of non-alignment into a powerful factor of world affairs, and so on. At the same time, however, we are facing numerous problems outstanding and the remnants of the old system of relations, notably the various forms of inequality, exploitation and resort to the use of force.

The picture of the world today is still rather far from what we would like it to be. The world is still divided into blocs and burdened with dangerous confrontations which are carried over with growing frequency into the regions of non-aligned and other developing countries. Not only that the existing hotbeds of conflict have not been eliminated, but, unfortunately, new ones are emerging, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and pressures relying on force, including armed interventions, are still much in evidence.

Acts of aggression against many countries do not cease. Suffice it to mention the heavy raids on Lebanon by Israel or the raids on the front-line countries in southern Africa by the racist Smith and Pretoria regimes. Very grave developments have taken place in South-East Asia: The fundamental principles of non-interference and non-intervention have been violated. The arms race continues. A few years ago, we were horrified at the sum of 300 billion dollars annually spent for armament at the time. In the meantime, it has ominously risen to over 400 billion dollars, and so on.

The policy of the easing of international tensions, known as detente has been fully established as an alternative to the policy of cold war confrontation and risk of war. But in practice, unfortunately, it has not yet acquired the necessary scope and quality--more specifically, universality and non-bloc orientation--which would give it vitality and enable the achievement of the results desired.

Particularly disturbing is the lack of any progress in dealing with problems of the developing countries. The gap between the industrially developed and developing countries is growing wider. This brings the developing countries into an increasingly difficult situation, which has wider economic and political implications.

In these complex international conditions, the movement of nonalignment, which has given enormous contribution to the struggle for the emancipation, independence and equality of nations, exerts an active influence on the overall development of world relations. It is natural that the state of these relations should also have an impact on the movement itself. This is reflected on the one hand, in stimuli for an even more effective action, and, on the other, in the form of sporadic onslaughts on its integrity and basic course of action.

The current world situation is disturbing. The expectations of several years ago that faster progress would be made in surmounting the tensions and settling the problems outstanding, have failed to materialize. In spite of that, however, there is no room for pessimism, as we are assured of the possibilities of advance by both the positive achievements so far, and the continuous growth and increasingly broader engagement of peace--and freedom-loving countries and all democratic and progressive forces in the world. The movement of non-alignment, of course, has an outstanding place.

Question: Since the fifth conference in Colombo, the role and strength of the movement of non-alignment in international relations have increased as a result, above all, of its independent, non-bloc nature. What needs to be done for this enormous strength to obtain an even greater influence in dealing with crucial international political and economic issues?

Answer: I believe it essential that the movement of non-alignment pursue, consistently and uncompromisingly, its own course, while further affirming its authentic principles and goals.

During almost twenty years of activity, the movement of non-alignment has developed its common weltanschauung in essential, strategic points. On this basis it formulated a longterm programme of action which, in a nutshell, boils down to a transformation of overall international relations. Of course, this longterm programme must be put into effect.

When the basic tasks are concerned, I have in mind, above all, further and even better organized and more intensive action aimed at thwarting the attempts to arrest the historical process of the emancipation of nations, eradication of all the remnants of colonialism and struggle to eliminate the foci of crisis in the world.

The world simply can no longer tolerate crimes such as the continuous aggressions by the racist regimes, Israel's denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians and its policy of the further annexation of their land. An end must be put to such manifestations. It is high time for resolute steps to be taken in this respect. That is why the non-aligned countries should raise their voice loudly and provide concrete proposals and initiatives.

Next, I have in mind the continuation, through intensified efforts, of the action commenced for changing the present situation in economic relations and gradually building new, equal and more equitable relations. This is a vital condition for surmounting the overall unsatisfactory situation in the world.

Finally, I have in mind the indispensibility of promoting international security in its entirety. The arms race must be halted and a process of disarmament opened. This could lead to creating such conditions of international peace and stability, as would guarantee the security of all states. The independence and territorial integrity of each country must be protected from various onslaughts, armed interventions and all forms of interference in their internal affairs.

All of this makes up the content of the process of easing of international tensions and is conducive to a positive transformation of overall international relations. For, there is no easing of tensions without the solution of outstanding world problems and gradual change in the nature of existing international relations. And vice versa, there can be no positive transformation of relations without the easing of tensions as the only alternative to a confrontation threatening with a war disaster. That is why the movement of non-alignment, from its inception, is firmly committed to the policy of easing of tensions, peace and progress.

Question: Comrade President, you have often stressed the special responsibility of the major powers for preserving peace and consolidating security in the world. The Belgrade conference had forwarded an appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States. Does a need possibly exist for something similar today?

Answer: Although the present situation in many respects differs from that in 1961, I believe it topical even today for the non-aligned countries, within their possibilities, constructively to influence relations between the big powers toward having these relations a stable element of the overall relaxation of international tensions. The non-aligned countries cannot, of course, reconcile with the big powers reaching any understanding at the expense of the non-aligned. However, tense relations between the big powers and their confrontation always entail broad and negative consequences. This is why their relations are not their affair alone.

The normalization and improvement of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. alone is not however, sufficient. The same is indispensable in relations between the U.S.S.R. and China and between China and the U.S.A., in the interest of each of these countries and of the world as a whole. We live in one world in which lasting peace is possible only if it is peace for one and for all.

Question: Comrade President, would you say something about the different interpretations of the movement of non-alignment's stance toward bloc groupings.

Answer: The movement and policy of non-alignment are not and cannot be the transmission or reserve of any one bloc. This is incompatible with the essence of the policy of non-alignment.

Our position toward bloc groupings and their role in the world is well-known. We, as I have set out many times, take position primarily on the individual policy of countries belonging to blocs and on the basis of whether the policy contributes or not to peace, security and progress in international relations. This is not a stance of equidistance or a priori condemnation.

Of course, this does not exclude but, on the contrary, this implies non-aligned countries' bilateral cooperation with countries of military-political groupings on the basis of the known principles of coexistence, in both the mutual and general interest.

When at the second non-aligned conference in Cairo in 1964 we raised the initiative for the codification of the principles of peaceful and active coexistence as an international-legal basis for bringing true a vision of a better and more just world, we were guided by the wish to create a basis for cooperation between all countries regardless of their social-political system.

Question: The recent, fifth UNCTAD in Manila again showed the developed countries not ready to change the existing, inequitable economic relations. What is characteristic of the struggle the non-aligned and other developing countries for establishing the new international economic order?

Answer: It is five years since the sixth special United Nations General Assembly session adopted a resolution on the new international economic order. This was a decision of historic importance for all of the international community, as is being confirmed regardless of all resistance to the resolution's implementation. Today, we can note that the developed countries are going back even on some decisions they accepted at the sixth special U.N. General Assembly session. This was in evidence at the recent, Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Manila.

However, this cannot and will not shake us in our strong conviction that the establishment of the new international economic order is the way for overcoming inequality and exploitation in international economic relations and, also, the present crisis in the world economy.

When non-aligned countries raised the initiative at their fourth summit, they proceeded from the common interests of all countries, giving the concept a universal dimension. The non-aligned countries bore in mind that interdependence in the world grows more pronounced but, also, that it can lead to dangerous conflicts if resolute measures are not taken to democratize international economic relations.

Today, in fact, we have a paradoxical situation. On the one hand, negotiations on the establishment of the new international economic order are not giving satisfactory results. Instances of resistance and withdrawal are evident in certain cases and cloaked with verbal support in other. On the other, the world economy is in a deep crisis; inflation exceeds a tolerable level; the army of unemployed grows; protectionism acquires broader dimension; economic production is disrupted even in the developed countries. All this proves as obsolete the present world system of economic relations and is reflected on overall international relations, especially rendering more acute the existing and creating new foci of tension and conflicts.

Question: What need the non-aligned and other developing countries do at the sixth summit to promote their action at the economic level?

Answer: I believe that the forthcoming summit in Havana will face major tasks in terms of economic problems.

I do not think that there will be any dilemma as regards basic strategic commitments. The establishment of the new international economic order continues a priority political task. I do not wish to go into the numerous aspects of the concrete realization of the new order. However, I do believe the experience to date is above all showing the self-reliance of and cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries as an increasingly essential factor in both their own development and the promotion of negotiations and cooperation with the developed countries. Our mutual cooperation is consequently one of the basic elements of the struggle for establishing the new international economic order.

All conditions are ripe for cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, themselves, to be raised to a high level and expanded to all major sectors. I have in mind here also the energy problem. The non-aligned countries must point to the actual dimension of this problem and give it an adequate place in their mutual cooperation and in their negotiations and cooperation with the developed countries.

This would also thwart all attempts to present this objectively and extremely important problem in a distorted light and to make use of it, among other things, for attacks against the unity and solidarity of the developing countries.

I naturally expect further proposals to be worked out in Havana for negotiations with the developed countries. Special attention must, in this context, be given to the principles which need to be adopted for the forthcoming, special U.N. General Assembly session and the international development strategy for the next decade. This is why, I believe, we must well define a new concept of the so-called global negotiations which are to encompass all questions concerning the establishment of the new international economic order and why we must insure for these questions to be also discussed in the United Nations.

Question: Objective historic and other reasons account for existing differences between non-aligned countries which however do not place in question the unity of the movement of non-alignment in terms of its basic commitments. How can, in your opinion, disputes and conflicts be overcome?

Answer: I would, first of all, like to say that disputes and contradictions are not particularly characteristic of the movement of non-alignment and relations between non-aligned countries. It must not be forgotten that overall international relations are in a crisis today. The movement of non-alignment today accounts for over two-thirds of sovereign member countries of the international community. And it is small wonder that contradictions of the present-day world are reflected also in the movement.

A more thorough analysis of disputes and conflicts between non-aligned countries makes it clear that they are in the largest part legacy of the former colonial period and that they cannot, therefore, be eliminated quickly. It must also be borne in mind that many newly-liberated countries are at the stage of building their own, national entity and that this process is neither easy nor free of internal disruptions and external interference. Neo-colonialist interests and big-power rivalry turn these problems into crisis foci and endanger the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of many countries and, even, world peace.

However, I must point out also the responsibility of the non-aligned countries involved in mutual conflicts. These countries risk their own independence and open the door to foreign presence and influence. They also render more difficult the overall activity of our movement.

This is why these conflicts cannot be viewed isolated and are a problem which requires the engagement also of our movement. This, I am convinced, is in the national interest not only of the countries in conflict but also in the interest of our movement as a whole.

This is the reason why we have repeatedly expressed our concern over the outbreak and spreading of disputes and conflicts between individual non-aligned countries. We have striven and provided concrete initiatives for them to be solved by peaceful means. A way out of such situations lies above all in the implementation of the principles advocated by the policy and movement of non-alignment as the basis for the broadest possible democratization of international relations. What this presupposes is a patient building of mutual trust and true readiness to deal with disputes and conflicts by peaceful means. In such cases other non-aligned countries must seek ways of offering effective assistance and this prior to the outbreak of a conflict. This, naturally would not mean interference in internal affairs, but would constitute an effort of special importance in accordance with the principles of our policy.

Efforts to overcome existing differences between non-aligned countries must stem from the commitments which have led us to rally on the platform of the policy and movement of non-alignment. This is the most suitable framework for fulfilling and defending the national interests of each non-aligned country individually, and our joint aspirations at the international level.

Question: Some differences, it seems, are being deliberately aggrandized and dramatized?

Answer: Such things occur too. This in fact is an expression of the wish to weaken our unity, part of an attempt to detract from the importance of and discredit the role of the policy of non-alignment.

Various speculations are nothing new: They have been also before.

There are misinformation too. Today, for instance, I learned that I had given an interview to a paper in Beirut--AL-ANWAR. I do not enter into what they allege I said, as I have not yet read it. I am astonished that this kind of thing can happen today.

Question: Comrade President, what can, in your opinion, contribute to strengthening the action capacity of the movement of non-alignment?

Answer: In addition to what I have already said, I believe as also indispensable the continual enhancement of the movement's democratic development. This above all implies the consolidation of equality. The non-aligned countries must themselves, before all others, respect the principles they themselves proclaimed. It is also indispensable to invest necessary efforts for the mechanism of coordination to be not only a factor insuring greater effectiveness but also a factor promoting democratic relations. It is especially necessary extensively to apply and respect mutual consultations and decision-making on the basis of consensus. All this is to enable greater prominence for the interests and role of each individual country and all of them together, thus strengthening the action capacity of the movement itself.

Question: Would you, as president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and head of the Yugoslav delegation to the forthcoming conference, tell us something about Yugoslavia's preparations and initiatives for the important conference?

Answer: Our course of non-alignment is rooted in our evolution and is inseparable from our country's overall social being, its system of socialist self-management and relations of the equality of all nations an nationalities of Yugoslavia. This is what makes non-alignment the lasting and comprehensive foundation of our activity in international affairs. This has won Yugoslavia the prestige it enjoys in the movement of non-alignment and the world in general.

It is with reason that we are so sensitive to all attempts to suppress the role of the policy and movement of non-alignment in the solution of major international issues or to change the movement's political physiognomy and sidetrack its action in one or another direction. Even so far, we have, together with other non-aligned countries, consistently striven for non-alignment, as a policy and movement, to continue, a strong and independent factor of national economic and social emancipation.

In Yugoslavia, as is well-known, extensive political and other preparations for the sixth conference in Havana have been underway for long. A Coordinating Commission, which I chair, has been formed to manage our preparations. The platform for our participation in the conference has been discussed and adopted by competent political and social factors of the republics, provinces and the federation. We have also had very useful meetings with statesmen of a large number of non-aligned countries.

As for Yugoslavia's initiatives, I have already said a great deal. It is clear that, as at all previous conferences, we will strive for the policy and movement of non-alignment, on the basis of its authentic and fundamental principles and the consolidation of its unity on these principles, to become even better capacitated for performing major tasks facing the international community. It is important that we all constantly bear in mind the historical mission of our movement as an independent and indispensable factor in the struggle for peace, independence, equality, economic development and social progress.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

LD152120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Joint communique on 11-15 August visit to Yugoslavia of Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs of the Mali Republic]

[Text] Belgrade--The following communique has been issued at the end of the visit by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Mali:

Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs of the Mali Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 11 to 15 August 1979 at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The talks between the two ministers were attended on the Yugoslav side by: Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary; Cvijeto Job, director of the Group for Multilateral Activities of the Nonalined Countries; Dusan Jovanovic, deputy head of administration in the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Ivan Kojic, chief of cabinet to the federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milos Spajic, charge d'affaires of the SFRY Embassy in the Republic of Mali; and J. Ilic, head of the group on the administration for Africa south of Sahara.

On the Malian side, they were attended by Moussa Coulibaly, Malian charge d'affaires to Yugoslavia, based in Bonn, Alpha Abdoulaye-Sow, deputy general director for international cooperation; and Amadou Bocoum, head of the Europe and America section of the Political Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Minister Beye and his delegation visited Arandelovac. He also received representatives of the Yugoslav economic organizations which, together with the general director and the head of the exploitation service of the Er Mali company, participated in his talks with the assistant federal secretary for foreign trade.

The talks between the two delegations were held in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which characterizes the traditionally close relations between the two nonalined countries.

The two sides carried out a wide exchange of views on current international matters of joint interest. Special attention was paid to the activities of the nonalined countries following the ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonalined countries in Colombo and within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming sixth summit of the nonalined countries in Havana.

On this occasion, too, the two sides expressed the loyalty of their countries to the principles of independence, sovereignty and respect for territorial integrity on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, emphasizing the inalienable right of every people to decide on their social order and free development.

The two sides expressed concern about the conflicts and crises in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia and emphasized the need to solve the disputes between states by peaceful means, in keeping with the UN Charter, the OAU and the principles of nonalinement.

Both sides highly assessed the great importance of the OAU summit in Monrovia and its successful results in solving disputed questions and opening up prospects for faster and more comprehensive economic development of the African Continent. The two sides firmly denounced the aggressive acts by the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia against the liberation movements and independent African countries and rejected neocol alist attempts to prevent or to postpone, through so-called "internal settlements" in Zimbabwe and Namibia, the process of decolonization and inevitable achievement of the true independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The two delegations noted that the material, political and diplomatic support and help to the liberation movements in southern Africa and the front-line countries should be constantly increasing in order to achieve complete liberation and independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia to eliminate the system of apartheid and racism in the southern region of Africa. The consolidation of unity of the liberation movements and the strengthening of cooperation between the frontline states and within the framework of the OAU as a whole, represents an essential element of struggle for final decolonization of the African Continent.

Emphasizing the importance of the policy of nonalinement as an indispensable and irreplaceable factor in the preservation of peace and security in the world, the two sides expressed confidence in the positive role which the nonalined countries have in the solution of the most important world problems. They also emphasized the exceptional importance of nonalinement in the struggle for peace, freedom, equality and self-determination of all peoples and countries.

This is why it is necessary to struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, all forms of dependence, exploitation, policy of strength and foreign domination.

The need was underlined for nonalined countries to adhere in their relations to the already adopted principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement, which are the only bases for the strengthening of the constructive role and influence of the nonalined movement as an independent and nonbloc world factor. Any deviation from these principles would lead to division within the nonalined movement, create room for interference from outside and weaken the international position of nonalined countries and of the movement as a whole.

The two sides at the same time pointed out the need for the further development and strengthening of the democratic character of the movement as one of the key elements of its unity of action and of solidarity within it. The conviction was expressed that the sixth conference of the nonalined in Havana would represent a further step toward the attainment of these goals. The two countries expressed their readiness to involve themselves to the maximum in the preparations for and in the work of the conference in the desire to contribute to its full success.

Particular attention was paid to questions concerning the establishment of the new international economic order. The two sides noted that, due to the lack of political readiness on the part of the developed countries, satisfactory progress was not yet being made in this field. Consequently, they see the need for the Havana summit to consider the fundamental questions related to this problem and determine the lines of future action.

They also underlined the importance of the further promotion of reciprocal economic cooperation between nonalined and other developing countries and, in this connection, of the full implementation of the program of action adopted at the fifth conference in Colombo. The two sides stressed the need for the further development of this program on the basis of the principle of mutual assistance and solidarity in all the significant fields, including energy.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Mali were developing successfully in the spirit of the sincere and traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries and expressed their readiness to continue along the same road. They stressed the existence of considerable possibilities for the further promotion and expansion of bilateral relations in all fields, especially in the fields of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. The two sides will in the future devote considerably more attention to this and will exert greater efforts. To this end, it was agreed to consider as early as possible the setting up of a mixed Yugoslav-Mali committee as an instrument for the promotion and intensification of cooperation in all spheres. The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit and voiced the conviction that it would represent a new contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, thanked the Yugoslav leadership for the warm and friendly welcome extended to him and to the delegation. He invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to pay [word indistinct] friendly visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES SANTIAGO CARRILLO IN DUBROVNIK

AU142206 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[S.A. report]

[Text] Dubrovnik--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on Thursday [9 August] had talks with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, who is staying in Dubrovnik on a working vacation. Dusan Dragosavac informed Carrillo about topical sociopolitical and economic trends in our country and the activities of the LCY in the domestic sphere, as well as some questions of the international activities of the LCY. Santiago Carrillo presented some characteristic features of the further democratization in Spain and the activities of the PCE under the new conditions.

Dragosavac and Carrillo exchanged views on certain international problems. New forms of the struggle for a new international order were particularly discussed.

After the talks, Dr Dusan Dragosavac gave a luncheon in honor of Santiago Carrillo and members of his family. The luncheon was also attended by Nikola Sekulic, member of the LCY Presidium and president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

PETROVIC ENDS CONSULTATIONS WITH SYRIAN OFFICIALS

LD160950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--Two-day consultations ended in Damascus today between the representatives of the Syrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. They dealt with the forthcoming summit of the nonalined countries in Havana. The delegations were led by Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Nasir Qaddur, assistant Syrian foreign minister. The talks were also attended by Dimitar Janevski, SFRY ambassador to Syria.

An identity and similarity of views was expressed during the talks about all essential questions on the agenda of the Havana summit.

XINHUA DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS IN MONTENEGRO

AU142210 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Titograd--Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of Montenegro, yesterday received a delegation of the Chinese news agency XINHUA headed by Director General Zeng Tao. In a lengthy, friendly conversation, Cemovic informed the guests from China about the socioeconomic development of Montenegro and especially the efforts to eliminate the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in this republic.

Signing of Cooperation Agreement

LD160124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 13 (TANJUG)--The directors of TANJUG and XINHUA signed in Belgrade today the first agreement on cooperation between the two news agencies.

Both sides noted that the agreement will further stimulate fruitful cooperation between the news agencies of Yugoslavia and China.

The signing of the agreement was attended by Yugoslav Assistant Federal Secretary for Information Mirko Marinovic, Counsellor to the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sonja Orescanin, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade Yu Li Xuan, members of the TANJUG editorial board and XINHUA correspondents in Belgrade.

The XINHUA delegation, visiting Yugoslavia at TANJUG's invitation, had a talk today with Undersecretary in the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar. Loncar informed the Chinese delegation about Yugoslavia's views on major topical events in the world.

BORBA REFUTES BULGARIAN CLAIMS TO MACEDONIAN POET VAPCAROV

AU152041 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 August on page 8 carries a 2,200-word article by Dr Blaze Ristovski under the title "About the Macedonian National Awareness and Belonging of Nikola Vapcarov: The Truth Without Retouching." Referring to the declaration of the Bulgarian Writers Association issued on 2 August, Ristovski argues that Sofia wants to make the late poet Nikola Vapcarov a Bulgarian "despite all the existing documents and facts, and above all contrary to personal public and clear statements of the great poet." Ristovski says: "As a proletarian poet, he is also present in contemporary Bulgarian literature, but one can never overlook the historical fact that Vapcarov never declared himself a Bulgarian in any of his verses or in any other way. On the contrary, all his published (and unpublished) poems show his exclusively Macedonian patriotism and Macedonian national feelings."

Ristovski relates that in 1963 he visited the N.J. Vapcarov Museum in Sofia and copied from manuscripts some early poems from the years 1928-31 which were "inspired by patriotic Macedonian themes," and have never been published. He also copied the opening passages of a report submitted by Vapcarov to the founding meeting of the Macedonian Literary Circle in Sofia in 1938 "On Macedonia and the Duties of Macedonian Writers toward Macedonia," which is among the manuscripts at the museum. He wanted to obtain the manuscript for copying and a proper study, but was never able to receive permission from the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry to do so.

Ristovski quotes fragments from the manuscript which has never been published in its entirety, and tells about other proceedings of the Macedonian Literary Circle which also have never been fully published. He concludes that "the Macedonian national awareness and belonging of N.J. Vapcarov were never questioned, and adduces poems, contacts with Macedonian students and other activities of the Literary Circle as evidence.

Vapcarov's Macedonian literary activities were also described in the reminiscences of Professor S. Rusakiev, published in a volume by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in 1953. Ristovski quotes the relevant passage and remarks that it disappeared from the reminiscences republished in 1966. "Anyhow, all the other published texts suffered the same retouching in conformity with the new policy of the BCP on the Macedonian question."

N. Vapcarov, together with two other Macedonians, was shot in Sofia in 1942. "The police statements on the investigation of the prisoners are fully preserved, but have not been published. It is evident from fragments published by chance that the main reason for the death sentences was precisely their Macedonian activities." Vapcarov's Macedonian feelings are fully demonstrated in his poems. "This clear and consistent conviction can be neither changed nor covered up," Ristovski concludes.

REDUCTION IN COAL DELIVERIES CAUSES PROBLEMS IN PRISTINA

LD161028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Kosovo Railways Running Out of Coal"--TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Pristina--The Pristina Rail Transport Organization was left today with only 50 tons of coal from Banovici and 10 tons of coal from Kakanj in its coal depots. Because of this, according to a communication conveyed by this organization to the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly today, freight traffic carried out by the basic Organization of Associated Labor for Train Traction in Kosovo Polje could be brought to a halt as early as tomorrow.

According to the Pristina Rail Transport Organization this situation has been brought about by a reduction to the barest minimum of coal deliveries from Banavioi, Breza and Kakanj in July and August. Furthermore, in the first half of the year Kosovo Railways received from Banovioi 87.2 percent, from Breza 86.1 percent and from Kakanj only 38.1 percent of the agreed quantities of coal. Things are made still worse by the fact that 90 percent of the freight traffic carried out by the Pristina Rail Transport Organization is done with steam locomotives and that supplies of coal from other sources would represent no solution owing to its lower caloric value. Kosovo railwaymen see the only way out in urgent deliveries of 1,100 tons of coal and in maintaining the agreed regular daily deliveries.

VOJVODINA ECONOMIC CHAMBER DISCUSSES ENERGY SITUATION

LD150854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The Presidium of the Chamber of Economy of Vojvodina paid exceptional attention at its session today to the energy situation in the province and decided that all necessary measures for the forthcoming saving in power consumption, as well as in consumption of other fuels, should be taken as soon as possible and that in the reduction of the use of electricity a selective policy should be applied.

The aim of this is to insure, depending on the possibilities of sources of electricity for Vojvodina's needs, normal working of the industry and to coordinate electricity consumption in households with the energy situation every day, every week and every month.

It was therefore decided that provincial and municipal administrations for electricity supply should immediately compile concrete programs of measures for the coordination of power consumption with the possibilities of hydropower and thermal power plants.

Attention is drawn to the fact that half of all the power used in Vojvodina is consumed by households and that measures should therefore be taken to save power in every town and every village.

On this occasion, too, particular reference was made to the problem of providing enough amounts of coal which, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, exceed 1.5 million tons. Information shows that one can count with certainty on the delivery of a little over one-half of the envisaged amounts because the amount to be supplied by coal mines in Bosnia, as the main suppliers, by the end of the year is still a big question mark.

Nikola Zurkovic, deputy general director of the Railway Transport Organization of Vojvodina, warned that there is not enough coal from the Bosnian mines for steam locomotives and that therefore railway traffic on railway lines on which steam engines represent the traction force is being paralyzed. He added that it was an untenable practice for railway cars loaded with coal to be standing about for as much as 3 days due to their not being unloaded on time.

POTOCAR RETIRES AS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD152042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--By order of the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has completed active service in the Yugoslav People's Army due to age and in keeping with the law on the service in the armed forces. Col Gen Stane Potocar has been chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army since 1972.

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, the president of the republic bestowed on him the high decoration of the Order of Yugoslav Star with sash.

Col Gen Stane Potocar is a member of the LCY Central Committee and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

ADMIRAL MAMULA APPOINTED NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

LD152044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--By order of the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, Admiral Branko Mamula has been appointed chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Branko Mamula was born on 30 May, 1921, at Slavsko Polje near Vrginmost. He took part in the national liberation war from 1941 onwards and is the bearer of the "Partisan Certificate 1941." He became a member of the LCY in 1942. Before the war, he belonged to the progressive youth movement.

At the 11th LCY Congress he was elected member of the LCY Central Committee. He was decorated with several wartime and peacetime decorations.

TITO RECEIVES MILITARY DELEGATION ON TRAINING SHIP

LD152136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Aboard the training ship Galeb--The supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, today received aboard the training ship Galeb, during the voyage from Brioni to Zadar, a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic.

Apart from General Ljubicic, the delegation included Col Gen Stane Potocar, Adm Branko Mamula, Col Gen Dane Cjic, Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, Col Gen Dane Petkovski, Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic, Vice Adm Tihomir Vilovic and Maj Gen Drago Nikolic.

The supreme commander, Marshal Tito, listened to the report by General Ljubicic and his associates on the results achieved in the strengthening of combat readiness and moral-political strength of the army, as well as on the efforts and measures which are being made for its further development.

The supreme commander expressed satisfaction with the great results achieved in the past period, as well as with everything that is being undertaken and done in all fields of the building up of the Yugoslav People's Army. At the same time, the supreme commander expressed the wish that all members of the army should continue with still greater activity to strengthen the moral-political unity of our people's army, its striking power and constant fighting readiness.

Speaking about the building of our self-managing community, President Tito emphasized the need to preserve and to constantly strengthen the unity of our country, as well as the need for further strengthening of our army and the defensive strength of the country as a whole. The supreme commander also spoke about the strengthening of the territorial defense. In this connection, he emphasized that we have also achieved enormous success in having all our peoples and nationalities engaged in its development and that each citizen knows his duty in the system of our all-people's defense.

On this occasion, the supreme commander, Marshal Tito, thanked General Potocar, communist and soldier of the revolution, for many years of zealous performance of high duties in the army and wished him good health and successes in his further activities. He congratulated Admiral Mamula and wished him many successes in his new post.

Comrade Tito entertained the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army to lunch aboard the training ship Galeb.

PRESIDENT TITO ARRIVES IN ZADAR 15 AUGUST

LD152128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zadar--Today at exactly 1700, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Zadar aboard the Yugoslav Navy training ship "Galeb." He was accorded a very warm and cordial welcome.

Comrade Tito arrived in Zadar together with Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and a group of high ranking military leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

After Zadar Pioneers presented flowers, President Tito went to Hotel Zagreb where he spent some time talking to the representatives of the municipal assembly and socio-political organizations of Zadar and Split.

LJUBICIC GIVES DINNER FOR TITO 15 AUGUST

LD161112 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, held a dinner last night on the yacht Galeb in honor of Yugoslav Marshal Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. The dinner was attended by members of a Yugoslav Army delegation, Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc and others.

In the course of the dinner, which was held in a very cordial atmosphere and good humor, General Ljubicic proposed a toast to Supreme Commander Tito, expressing his pleasure that he and his colleagues had had the opportunity to spend the day so agreeably with Comrade Tito. Stressing that many great efforts await President Tito in connection with the forthcoming summit meeting of the non-alined countries, General Ljubicic wished President Tito great success in this important and (?noble) mission, and expressed his conviction that this meeting, like the others before it, would be fruitful in the interest of our country and of the entire international community.

After expressing his thanks for these warm words, President Tito spoke about a number of topical questions related to the international development and foreign policy activity of our country. Dwelling in particular on the preparations for the forthcoming sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries in Havana, and all that our country has done in connection with these preparations, President Tito expressed his conviction that this conference will be successful, and that the original principles and unity of the nonalined movement will be maintained, and thereby also its capacity for action in the struggle for new, better and more just political and economic international relations.

The fact that the nonalined movement has grown from 25 countries at the time of the Belgrade conference to more than 90 countries, denotes in itself that mankind is increasingly striving toward peace and better relations in the world, President Tito emphasized.

Speaking about questions of our economic development, and in particular about inflation, President Tito stressed that it has been essential to freeze prices, even if this measure has its weak aspects. In this connection, President Tito stressed the need for greater discipline in all spheres, particularly in investments, for we must not undertake more than our possibilities allow. In conclusion, President Tito expressed the conviction that the existing problems will be settled, and that our working people will attain many successes in the development of our socialist self-managing society.

BRIEFS

UGANDAN GOODWILL MISSION--The Ugandan goodwill mission headed by Ateker Ejalu, minister of regional cooperation, was received today by Istva Rajcan, secretary of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

NEW JAT FLIGHTS--This fall and winter, Yugoslav Airlines (JAT) plans to open regular flights from Belgrade via Malta to Algiers, from Belgrade via Tunis to Lagos and from Belgrade via Dubai to Colombo. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 79 p 6 AU]

MACEDONIAN WHEAT HARVEST RESULTS--The wheat harvest in Macedonia has concluded and 300,000 tons of wheat have been collected, including 138,000 tons of the marketable surplus purchased by Zitomakedonija. The area to be sown with wheat this fall will be increased by 15,000 hectares to a total of 125,000 hectares. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 79 p 16 AU]